Nosode Protection ALTERNATIVE VETERINARY MEDICINE CENTRE Information Sheet WSO23/07 Christopher Day - Veterinary Surgeon

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NOSODES FOR PROTECTION

A Statement on Homeoprophylaxis in Dogs, Cats, Horses & Rabbits

by Christopher Day MRCVS

- 1. I use such <u>preventive</u> methods in my daily practice and for my own animals of all species. My own dogs, cats and horses are regularly exposed to infectious disease risk (including such feline diseases as FLV, FIV and FIP) on a frequent basis. Anecdotal support for the method is supplied by three incidents, which were objectively recorded. The first is that when we recently had a patient die of canine parvo-virus, after a period of intensive nursing on the premises (which is also my home), my own dog and those of my staff had no problems, despite total lack of conventional vaccination. The second is a similar instance of Canine Distemper, likewise nursed at our premises. Again, our own dogs were entirely unaffected. The third is that, one season, our own rescue horses were the only ones in a riding establishment to resist a virus infection that swept through all of the other residents, who became quite ill and were 'off work'. All of ours were fortunate enough not to suffer any sign of illness at all.
- 2. The agent used in homeoprophylaxis is a 'nosode', a word derived from the Greek word for disease. It is a homeopathic-type medicine prepared from disease material. Nosodes can be made for any infectious disease. We use nosodes in all species, including birds, rabbits and farm species, for their own particular infectious diseases, in addition to dogs, cats and horses.
- 3. I believe the ones that I have used to be highly effective. This belief is formed over 35 years of using nosodes.
- 4. I have performed <u>clinical trial</u> work, of an analogous nature, both on farms and in the 'kennel cough' situation. Subsequent trials have been performed by other bodies, with negative results. However, the

researchers involved have chosen not to follow certain <u>guidelines</u> that have been formulated in the light of experience in the field.

- 5. This trial work does shows very positive results. See 'research' link below.
- 6. The trial work is in an *analogous* situation simply because we have no opportunity for mass testing in the field with regard to Distemper and Parvo virus for instance (no large collections of unvaccinated dogs upon which to perform clinical trials). I am not willing to perform laboratory animal studies, which would involve purposely challenging healthy animals with disease and observing results, because that would be against my veterinary version of the *hippocratic oath* (see RCVS Oath).
- 7. Because clinical trial work is more difficult to set up than laboratory work, and it is much more expensive and time-consuming to do, there is a paucity of such work published. Funding is not readily available, as there are not the lucrative returns that arise from research into conventional drugs. Furthermore, drug companies, who do have the funds to do this sort of research, are unlikely to want to do it, since positive results would be likely to cause immense loss of income.
- 8. Many of our clients and other dog carers around the UK report successful protection against such dog diseases as Distemper, Hepatitis, Leptospirosis, Parvovirus and Kennel Cough. Similar reports have been received for horses and cats, for the commonly vaccinable diseases. Many rabbit owners, whether of house pets or large colonies, report total lack of myxomatosis. However, such evidence, while representing very large numbers of single animals and obviously significant in itself, does not constitute absolute *proof* of efficacy and has to be rated anecdotal in nature.
- 9. We do supply certificates to show that we have **supplied** clients with the material for the protection of their dogs.
- 10. As I see it, the official community will not yet consistently accept these certificates.
- 11. On no account do I sign normal vaccination certificates when giving nosodes as, again, that would create unfortunate confusion with conventional vaccination and would amount to perjury since a) it is **not** conventional vaccination, b) I do not administer it myself and therefore cannot verify that it has been done.

- 12. I am very careful not to confuse the **homeopathic method** (involving the use of *nosodes*) with **vaccination**, since such confusion could lead to misunderstandings and false claims.
- 13. I am of the opinion that conventional vaccination, with its intended attack on the immune system, is responsible for creating immune imbalance, and consequent illness, in a great many animals.
- 14. We certainly see a large number of our patients, balanced and apparently 'cured' of chronic disease homeopathically, only to relapse immediately after a subsequent booster vaccination.
- 15. We see a large proportion of chronic diseases (circa 80%), including skin disease, colitis etc. start within three months of a vaccination event, when an actual starting date can be defined. No 'cause and effect' relationship has been established and it would be very difficult so to do in any single case but the frequently recurring and statistically large temporal coincidence is extremely worrying.
- 16. There are many cases in which disease starts up within days of vaccination. These are rarely reported under the <u>SARSS scheme</u>, run by the VMD. The result is that data on vaccination reactions are not easily found.
- 17. All vaccine manufacturers state in their 'data sheets', which are <u>legal</u> documents, words to the effect that 'only healthy dogs should be vaccinated'. For this reason, the large majority of my patients, being ill with chronic disease when presented, should not be revaccinated, although many have continued to receive boosters while ill.
- 18. There is no real scientific evidence of the need for annual vaccination and certainly not for repeating the primary course, should an annual booster be missed.
- 19. I am not aware of any scientific evidence for the need for circulating antibodies, in order for an animal to be able to withstand infectious disease. The current trend towards antibody testing is only, therefore, of limited value and cannot evaluate actual immunity.
- 20. Homeopathic protection (homeoprophylaxis) with the use of *nosodes* does not confer protection via circulating antibodies.
- 21. Homeopathic protection (homeoprophylaxis) is given orally, doing away with the ever-present hazard of local vaccine reactions at the site of injection.

- 22. We devise a régime suitable for the species and likely challenge. We modify this in the light of feedback on results of dosing. N.B. This régime and these comments are not transferable to other nosodes, produced by other manufacturers or pharmacies, since each product is different. I am only able to offer opinion on the nosodes I use, since I have no experience of any others.
- 23. I personally would very much welcome a relaxation of the vaccination rules, which would allow homeoprophylactic methods to be accepted, where vaccination certification is currently demanded. In the horse world, British Dressage has now dropped the requirement for a current vaccination certificate. Some venues, however, e.g. Stoneleigh, still require it. There has been no disaster from the relaxation of the rules of dressage competitions.
- 24. Most boarding kennels, behaviour classes, puppy classes etc. will now accept the certificate of supply, relating to homeopathic preventive medication. We know of no disasters following on this policy.
- 25. Insurance companies are now happy to continue to insure both individuals (horses, dogs and cats) and boarding kennels, when homeopathic prevention is used in place of conventional. Most will, however, have an 'exclusion' for losses arising from infection with a vaccinable infectious disease.
- 26. If conventional vaccination were to be proven to cause verifiable damage, in any animal under competition rules or other authority, it would be interesting to know who would be liable, when regulations demand its use.
- 27. Where vaccination is a legal requirement for a <u>Pet Passport</u>, for foreign travel, homeopathic methods will not suffice to satisfy the regulations. We therefore advise against taking pets abroad.
- 28. I am very willing to help anyone in researching this subject, provided such projects do not in any way involve animal experimentation or laboratory animals. I have published <u>guidelines</u> for clinical research in homeopathy.
- 29. We are not involved in any analogous discussions in the field of human medicine and these comments are not necessarily applicable in the human context.
- 30. In the 2001 and 2007 Foot & Mouth epizootics and in the 2006 Avian Influenza scare, I have offered clinical trial work, **at my own expense** to

DEFRA (in both cases), the EU and WHO (Avian Influenza only), to allow them to establish clearly whether homeopathic methods could be of value in disease prevention and control. These offers have been ignored or declined.

See also: Vaccination, Research

N.B.: These are the personal opinions of Christopher Day MRCVS and are not necessarily representative of any organisation in which he serves in office.

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